United Nations A/C.2/57/L.30

General Assembly

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5 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 of 21 December 2001 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001,

Recalling also the Habitat Agenda[1] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[2] which was adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session,

Emphasizing the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020,

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[4] as well as the Monterrey Consensus,[5] adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[3] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] A/CONF.198/11, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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Noting the holding of the first session of the World Urban Forum, a non-legislative technical forum in which experts can exchange views in years when the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) does not meet, and the fifth meeting of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities, an advisory body to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat,

Taking note of efforts made by UN-Habitat to forge partnerships with other United Nations funds and programmes and with international financial institutions such as the World Bank,

Recognizing the urgent need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in the new millennium to ensure timely and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant Millennium development goal, particularly in developing countries,

Reiterating the call to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to increase her efforts to strengthen the Foundation in order to achieve its primary operative objective, as set out in its resolution 3327 (XXIX), of supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, including supporting shelter, related infrastructure-development programmes and housing finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),[6] on the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme,[7] and on coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[8]

1. *Underlines* the commitments made by Governments to implement the Habitat Agenda,[1] the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium[2] and the Millennium development goal of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020;

2. *Underlines also* the commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, including the commitment to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation, and requests UN-Habitat to support developing countries in implementing the targets in order to increase access to clean water, sanitation and adequate shelter;

3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen and institutionalize national Habitat committees as broad-based platforms for the preparation and implementation of their national plans of action based on the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant Millennium development goal;

4. *Urges* all countries to strengthen and mainstream shelter and human settlements development activities in their national development planning frameworks;

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[6] A/57/271.
[7] A/57/272.
[8] E/2002/48.

5. *Reiterates* the invitation to Governments and Habitat Agenda partners to facilitate the dissemination of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

6. *Reiterates also* the agreement by Governments to intensify dialogue where possible, including, inter alia, through the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, on all issues related to effective decentralization and strengthening of local authorities, in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in conformity with the legal framework and policies of each country;

7. *Encourages* Governments and their Habitat Agenda partners to evaluate and report to UN-Habitat on their implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;

8. *Calls on* developed countries and relevant international institutions and agencies to assist developing countries in their efforts to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and in achieving the relevant Millennium development goal through the provision of additional resources, capacity-building and transfer of technology;

9. *Welcomes* increased cooperation between UN-Habitat and the United Nations Development Programme, including the envisaged placement of locally recruited UN-Habitat programme managers in selected United Nations Development Programme offices in developing countries in consultation with the relevant Governments;

10. *Reiterates* the invitation to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to implement, in accordance with paragraph 66 of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, the establishment of the Habitat Agenda task manager system to allow better monitoring and mutual reinforcement of actions taken by international agencies in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

11. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat to strengthen the implementation of the Water for African Cities programme, as requested by the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

12. *Invites* Governments and relevant international institutions and agencies to increase their support to UN-Habitat to enable it to function as a fully fledged United Nations programme;

13. *Acknowledges* with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to strengthen the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and invites Governments that are in a position to do so, and their Habitat Agenda partners, to increase their financial contributions to the Foundation in a predictable manner;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly".

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.31

General Assembly

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5 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 96
Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/187 of 18 December 1997, by which it decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001, as well as its resolutions 53/182 of 15 December 1998, 54/235 of 23 December 1999 and 55/214 of 20 December 2000,

Recalling also its resolution 55/279 of 12 July 2001, by which it endorsed the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2]

Welcoming the establishment of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States pursuant to its resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001,

Welcoming further the outcome of the Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 5 to 7 August 2002,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General,[3]

1. *Reaffirms* that global-level follow-up to the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[2] should be primarily concerned with assessing the economic and social performance of the least developed countries, monitoring the implementation of commitments by the least developed countries and their development partners at the country, subregional,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/12.

[2] A/CONF.191/11.

[3] A/57/496.

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regional and sectoral levels, and policy developments at the global level with implications for the least developed countries;

2. *Stresses* the need for efficient and strengthened coordination, monitoring and follow-up of the implementation of the Programme of Action and in this regard calls for an adequate allocation of resources for the functioning of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to enable it to successfully carry out its mandate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the least developed countries, devoted especially to the coordination of initiatives and actions needed for the implementation of the Programme of Action at the country, subregional, regional, global and sectoral levels;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund;

5. *Reiterates* its call on the governing bodies of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations to mainstream the implementation of the Programme of Action in their programmes of work and intergovernmental processes;

6. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations to extend to the Office of the High Representative their full support for the fulfilment of its mandate;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council a comprehensive annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, invites all development partners, organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other multilateral organizations to contribute to the report, and further requests the Secretary-General to consult with Member States on the appropriate form, such as, for example, a matrix of achievement for the report.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.32

General Assembly

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7 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (f)
Macroeconomic policy questions: preparations for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/57/L.2

Preparations for the International Ministerial Conference on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in which heads of State and Government recognized the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries, and urged both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries in order to meet their particular development needs and to help them to overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems, and resolved to create an environment, at the national and global level alike, that is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty,

Recalling also its resolution 56/180 of 21 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General, within the existing resources of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and voluntary contributions, to convene in 2003 an international ministerial meeting of landlocked and transit developing countries and donor countries and international financial and development institutions on transit transport cooperation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: preparatory process for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation",[2]

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/57/340.

02-68193 (E) 081102

1. *Welcomes and accepts* the generous offer of the Government of Kazakhstan to host the international meeting referred to in resolution 56/180, which is henceforth to be known as the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;

2. *Decides* that the International Ministerial Conference should be convened at Almaty, on 28 and 29 August 2003;

3. *Decides also* that the open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference will hold two sessions, that the sixth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, to be held in New York from 23 to 27 June 2003, will serve as the first session and will address both substantive and organizational matters, including those relating to the election of the bureau and the format of the Conference and that the Meeting of Senior Officials, to be held at Almaty from 25 to 27 August 2003, will serve as the second session;

4. *Decides further* that the intergovernmental preparatory committee shall have a bureau consisting of 10 representatives of Member States elected on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

5. *Designates* the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the Secretary-General of the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Bank, to organize all sessions of the intergovernmental preparatory committee;

7. *Requests also* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, to organize intergovernmental regional and subregional meetings, where applicable, and decides that these regional and subregional meetings should finalize their work at the latest by April 2003 in order to make a substantive contribution to the work of the intergovernmental preparatory committee;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Conference to make the necessary arrangements, on the basis of consultations with Member States, to facilitate the meaningful participation of civil society, including the private sector, in the preparatory process and in the Conference itself in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Invites* organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and other relevant regional and international organizations and the international community to provide the necessary substantive, financial and technical support to the preparatory process and organization of the Conference and to participate actively therein;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report on the outcomes of the regional and subregional meetings, prepared in consultation

with relevant regional and international organizations for the consideration of the preparatory committee, no later than 15 May 2003;

11. *Requests also* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the preparations for the Conference and, in particular, the participation of representatives of landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries and the least developed countries in the intergovernmental preparatory meetings and in the Conference itself;

12. *Requests further* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to launch a public information campaign, within the existing resources of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and with voluntary contributions to raise public awareness of the objectives ard significance of the Conference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Conference.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.33

General Assembly

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8 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields

Denmark:* draft resolution

World Food Summit: five years later

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/171 of 16 December 1996, in which it welcomed the outcome of the World Food Summit,[1] held in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996,

Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Recalling further its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000 and 56/95 of 14 December 2001 on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome document of the World Food Summit: five years later,[2] which was organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 10 to 13 June 2002,

2. *Urges* Member States to implement in a coordinated manner and in close cooperation with relevant bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional financial institutions, the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five year later — International Alliance against Hunger;[2]

3. *Requests* all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other United Nations organizations based in Rome, as well as the international and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.
[1] *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996*, Part one (WFS 96/REP), appendix.
[2] Ibid., *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, Part one, appendix. See also A/57/499, annex.

02-68238 (E) 081102

regional financial institutions, to pursue, at the global, regional and country levels, the outcome of the World Food Summit: five years later in the context of the achievement of the millennium development goals and in the context of relevant follow-up to the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.34

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 91
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine:* draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/204 of 21 December 2001, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/31 of 25 July 2002,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

02-68349 (E) 081102

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern also at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory during the recent period,

Aware of the additional detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Reaffirming the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the principle of land for peace, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[1]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over t[1]heir natural resources".

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[1] A/57/63-E/2002/21.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.35

General Assembly

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8 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 90 (b)
Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Venezuela:* draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/121 of 20 December 1995, 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999, 55/208 of 20 December 2000 and 56/208 of 21 December 2001,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[1] and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[2]

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting with concern that contributions to the General Fund have not increased while the participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing,

Noting that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget and that it provides training programmes to all Member States free of charge,

Reiterating the need to accord training activities a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. *Reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/57/479.

[2] A/57/14; the final version will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/57/14).

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and the training requirements of States and the relevance of the training-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

2. *Stresses* the need for the Institute to strengthen further its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and relevant national, regional and international institutes;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and in this context underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, in particular at the country level;

4. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

5. *Stresses* the limited capacity of the Institute to pay its rental rates and administrative costs as a result of decreased funding, as well as the need to ensure that the Institute is treated in a manner similar to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;

6. *Decides* that in order for the Institute to play effectively its role in training and research activities, the United Nations will assume the rental and maintenance cost burden of the Institute;

7. *Decides also* that the general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Institute, it being understood that the space occupied by the Institute is provided by the United Nations free of rent and maintenance charges;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.36

General Assembly

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12 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93
High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Venezuela:* draft resolution

High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[1] which was adopted on 22 March 2002,

Stressing the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, in order to ensure proper follow-up to the implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and of continuing to build bridges between development, finance and trade organizations and initiatives, within the framework of the holistic agenda of the Conference,

Recognizing the link between financing for development and attaining internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in measuring development progress and in helping to guide development cooperation priorities, as well as sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Taking note of the communiqué of the Development Committee of the World Bank dated 28 September 2002, and welcoming in particular the decision of the Committee, in paragraph 10 of the communiqué, in which it requested the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to prepare a background document to facilitate consideration of pragmatic and innovative ways to further enhance participation of developing countries in the work of both institutions, consistent with

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (E.02.II.A.7).

02-68815 (E) 121102

the principles of justice, equity, democracy, participation, transparency, accountability and inclusion,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariats of relevant institutional stakeholders, fully utilizing the mechanisms of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, with the effective support of the United Nations Secretariat and building on the successful experience in the preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development, to prepare a comprehensive report on the implementation and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the International Conference, focusing on progress achieved under each of the following subtitles:

Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development

- Measures taken by the international community to support efforts to create an enabling environment at the national level, especially through the provision of capacity-building support to developing countries;

Mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment and other private flows

- Measures taken in source countries and by multilateral and regional institutions, including new mechanisms and instruments to facilitate and support private capital flows, including foreign direct investment, to developing countries and their impact;
- Steps taken to encourage good corporate governance;
- Actions by multilateral, regional and subregional development institutions to reinforce financial and technical support to developing countries in order to mitigate the lack of access to private capital and the sharp reduction of international financial flows, as well as to contribute to their efforts to increase economic growth and reduce poverty;

International trade as an engine for development

- Progress achieved in dealing with issues of particular concern to developing countries and countries with economies in transition regarding international trade in order to enhance their capacity to finance development, including: trade barriers, trade-distorting subsidies and other trade-distorting measures, particularly in sectors of special export interest to developing countries, including agriculture; the abuse of anti-dumping measures; technical barriers and sanitary and phytosanitary measures; trade liberalization in labour-intensive manufactures; trade liberalization in agricultural products; trade in services; tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers; the movement of natural persons; the lack of recognition of intellectual property rights for the protection of traditional knowledge and folklore; the transfer of knowledge and technology; the implementation and interpretation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights of the World Trade Organization[2] in a manner supportive of

[2] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

public health; and the need for special and differential treatment provisions for developing countries in trade agreements to be made more precise, effective and operational;

- Progress in multilateral assistance to mitigate the consequences of depressed export revenues of countries that still depend heavily on commodity exports and an assessment of the effectiveness of the recent review of the International Monetary Fund Compensatory Financing Facility, as well as progress in empowering developing country commodity producers to insure themselves against risk, including against natural disasters, and in the efforts of multilateral aid agencies to strengthen their support to export diversification programmes in those countries;

- Reasons behind the lack of progress in the implementation of the work programme adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha from 9 to 13 November 2001,[3] especially in the areas of agriculture, special and differential treatment, and other implementation issues of concern to developing countries;

- Efforts to facilitate the accession of developing countries to the World Trade Organization on fair and reasonable terms, taking into account the particularities of each country;

- Multilateral efforts to mitigate the consequences of depressed export revenues of countries that still depend heavily on commodity exports;

- Efforts by developed countries towards the goal of duty-free and quota-free access to all markets for all least developed countries' exports, as envisaged in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001;[4]

Increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development

- Progress towards achieving internationally agreed official development assistance targets, including a breakdown of its sources and procedures;

- Efforts in enhancing efficiency of official development assistance and its delivery, in particular progress in the use of development frameworks that are owned and driven by developing countries as a vehicle for aid delivery;

- Steps taken by the international community towards finding innovative sources of financing for development;

- Steps taken by multilateral institutions to provide adequate financing to countries challenged by poverty;

- Progress in the implementation of unilateral official development assistance commitments announced at the International Conference on Financing for Development;

[3] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.
[4] See A/CONF.191/11.

External debt

- Measures to deal with the slow implementation of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and reasons behind this slow pace of implementation;
- Steps taken to ensure that reviews of debt sustainability should bear in mind the impact of debt relief on progress towards the achievement of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration;[5]
- Progress in the review of the computational procedures and assumptions underlying debt sustainability analysis and towards taking into account any worsening global growth prospects and declining terms of trade;
- Measures taken to devise innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address debt problems of developing countries, including middle-income countries;

Addressing Systemic Issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development

- Actions taken by all relevant multilateral institutions to enhance the effective participation of developing countries in decision-making and norm-setting;
- Actions to promote financial stability and to put in place policies and rules that mitigate the impact of financial volatility and improve transparency and information about financial flows;
- Actions by the international financial institutions towards supporting national programmes to concentrate on macroeconomic policies critical to the objectives of those programmes and the extent to which they take into account social circumstances, implementing capacities, the strengthening of national ownership and the need for economic growth and development;
- Support by international financial institutions for countries affected by financial crisis and efforts to ensure that these institutions are provided with adequate resources so that they can supply timely emergency financing;
- Progress made by the international community to prevent the acts of corruption as well as for the return of the illegally acquired funds and assets to the countries of origin, including a progress report on the status of negotiations to finalize the international convention against corruption;
- Progress achieved to enhance the stabilizing role of regional and subregional reserve funds, swap arrangements and similar mechanisms that complement the efforts of international financial institutions;
- Steps taken to arrange a new allocation of special drawing rights in order to enhance financial stability and the prospect of development for developing countries;
- Assessment of efforts made by the private sector to use transparent and objective criteria for sovereign risk assessment;

[5] Resolution 55/2.

• An assessment of progress in the global information campaign stipulated the Monterrey Consensus[6] as well as its impact on generating awareness and additional resources to finance development;

2. *Decides* that the preparatory work and reports of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, as well as the preparatory process of the General Assembly high-level dialogue, would serve as inputs in the preparation of the comprehensive report, which would be presented on an annual basis to the General Assembly, under the agenda item on follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, as well as to the biennial high-level dialogue of the General Assembly;

3. *Decides*, in this regard, that both the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization and the consideration of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development would be considered as intermediary steps in preparation for the biennial high-level dialogue of the General Assembly.

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[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 71.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.37

General Assembly

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13 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Venezuela:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/182 of 20 December 2001 and 56/178 of 21 December 2001 on international trade and development,

Recalling also the Plan of Action adopted at the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000,[1] which reaffirmed the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as focal point for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development,

Taking note of the outcome of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha from 9 to 13 November 2001,[2] and noting that the fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization to be held at Cancun, Mexico, in September 2003, will take stock of progress in the negotiations,

Recalling the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] dealing with trade and related development issues, as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,[4] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[5]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] TD/390.

[2] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (E.02.II.A.7).

[5] A/CONF.199/20.

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Recalling also that the domestic efforts made by many developing countries in recent years to reshape their economies, in particular by autonomous trade liberalization, will be in vain if they are not matched by fair market access for their main export priorities in goods and services and by effective support for the development of their supply capacity,

1. *Takes note* of the commitments of the Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization[2] to place the needs and interest of developing countries at the heart of the multilateral trade negotiations and adopt measures designed to ensure that developing countries, especially the least developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development;

2. *Takes note also*, with appreciation, of the in-depth review undertaken by the Trade and Development Board with respect to developments and issues of particular concern to developing countries in the work programme of the World Trade Organization, adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference,[6] and its contribution to the understanding of the actions required to achieve an equitable, development-oriented outcome at the end of the Doha process;

3. *Expresses concern* about the adoption of a number of unilateral actions that harm the export potential of developing countries and have a considerable bearing on the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations and on the achievement of the development dimension of the trade negotiations;

4. *Considers* that, in the context of the current world economic situation, the multilateral trading system should be reinforced by giving concrete shape to the development-related provisions of the work programme of the World Trade Organization, and by ensuring that the concerns of developing countries, in particular in terms of implementation issues and special and differential treatment, are met prior to the fifth Ministerial Conference to be held at Cancun, Mexico in September 2003;

5. *Reiterates* the need for the deadlines in the negotiating process, as established in the Ministerial Declaration adopted at Doha,[7] to be respected;

6. *Recognizes* that trade rules in the post-Doha framework should have a clear development content, and, in this regard:

(a) Issues relating to the implementation of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations[8] should receive priority attention in accordance with the proposals put forward by developing countries;

(b) Provisions for special and differential treatment are an integral part of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations by which the World Trade Organization was established, and all special and differential treatment provisions shall be reviewed so as to be strengthened and made more effective, operational and mandatory;

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[6] A/C.2/56/7, annex, paras. 12-52.

[7] A/C.2/56/7, annex, paras. 45 and 46.

[8] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

(c) Ongoing negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines in the areas of anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures should take into account the needs of developing countries, including the least developed countries;

(d) In the area of agriculture, a successful conclusion of the mandated negotiations could be achieved by improved market access, by removing trade-distorting export and domestic subsidies and by ensuring that non-trade concerns of developing countries such as rural development, poverty alleviation and food security are fully acknowledged and taken into account;

(e) Progressive liberalization of the services sector should focus on sectors and modes of supply of priority interest to developing countries, in particular the movement of natural persons;

(f) Full and timely implementation of the declaration on the Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights agreement and public health[9] should be ensured;

7. *Acknowledges* the seriousness of the concerns expressed by the least developed countries, and recognizes that the integration of the least developed countries into the multilateral trading system requires meaningful market access, support for the diversification of their production and export base, and trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building;

8. *Stresses* the need to facilitate and accelerate the accession of all developing countries that apply for membership of the World Trade Organization;

9. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference at Doha and at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[10] and, in this regard, calls on developed countries that have not yet done so to work towards the objective of duty-free, quota-free market access for products originating from the least developed countries, as well as facilitating and accelerating the accession of least developed countries to the World Trade Organization;

10. *Stresses* that the trade concerns of small economies should receive priority attention in line with the mandates of the Fourth Ministerial Conference to ensure their sustainable development and benefit from the multilateral trading system;

11. *Expresses disappointment* with the slow progress in the implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations,[8] which is a necessary and inherent condition of full implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements, and underlines its concern about new trade-restricting measures being applied in that sector;

12. *Stresses* the importance of examining the relationship between the trade negotiations undertaken at regional and subregional levels and the multilateral rules and commitments, in accordance with the relevant mandate of the Fourth Ministerial Conference, taking into account the developmental aspects of these agreements, and urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandates, to provide technical inputs in this respect;

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[9] WT/MIN(01)DEC/2.

[10] See A/CONF.191/11.

13. *Notes with concern* that, despite the previous rounds of multilateral negotiations on market access on non-agricultural products, excessively high levels of tariff barriers in some sectors, including textile and clothing products, are maintained by some developed countries, and in this regard reiterates that the work programme of the World Trade Organization should provide for maximum cut in tariff peaks and tariff escalation affecting developing country exports while giving consideration to adverse effects on developing countries, including the erosion of trade preferences;

14. *Expresses concern* with the proliferation of obstacles imposed on exports by developing countries for health, sanitary, safety or environmental reasons, and stresses the need for stronger commitment on the part of major importing trading partners not to apply such standards as unjustified and disguised means of protection;

15. *Stresses* the importance of increased participation of developing countries in setting standards and of increased technical assistance and capacity-building in this regard;

16. *Expresses satisfaction* with the renewed cooperation between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization as well as with the joint efforts to provide trade-related technical assistance, and stresses in this respect the importance of continuing and enhancing the implementation, following the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development programme of capacity-building and technical cooperation for developing countries, especially the least developed countries and economies in transition, in support of their participation in the work programme of the World Trade Organization adopted at Doha;

17. *Urges*, in this regard, the donor community to provide the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the necessary resources to deliver effective and demand-driven assistance to developing countries, especially least developed countries, and to small and vulnerable economies, as well as to increase their contributions to the trust funds of the Integrated Framework for Technical Assistance for Trade and Trade-related Activities and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to contribute to the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[11] and welcomes the cooperation on trade, environment and development, including in the field of technical assistance to developing countries, between the secretariats of the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant international developmental or environmental organizations;

19. *Endorses* the outcome of the mid-term review of the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, [12] which was aimed at reviewing

[11] A/CONF.199/20, resolution 2, annex.
[12] See A/57/15 (Part II).

the implementation of the commitments and of the work programme agreed upon at the tenth session of the Conference, and reiterates its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Thailand for hosting the mid-term review;

20. *Welcomes* the generous offer by Brazil to host the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2004, and takes note of the invitation addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare the draft provisional agenda and the timetable for the Conference for consideration by the Trade and Development Board in the first quarter of 2003;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system, under the item entitled "International trade and development".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (a)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

Venezuela:* draft resolution

World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000 and 56/226 of 24 December 2001,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21[2] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3]

Having considered the report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[4] held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Welcoming the adoption by the Summit of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[6] on 4 September 2002,

Expressing its satisfaction that the World Summit on Sustainable Development and its preparatory committee provided for the active participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies at the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (A/CONF.199/20).

[5] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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highest level, and of observers and various intergovernmental organizations, as well as the major groups representing all the regions of the world in a bottom-up process,

Reaffirming the need to ensure a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development,

Reaffirming also that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development,

Noting the announcement at the Summit of various partnership initiatives voluntarily undertaken by some Governments, international organizations and major groups,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Governments and the peoples of Indonesia and South Africa for hosting, respectively, the fourth preparatory committee meeting and the Summit, for the excellent arrangements, the hospitality extended to participants and for the facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[4]

2. *Endorses* the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[6]

3. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, United Nations funds, programmes and regional commissions, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take urgent action to ensure the effective follow-up and implementation of the Johannesburg Declaration and the Plan of Implementation;

4. *Calls* for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets reached at the World Summit and, to this end, the provision of the means of implementation;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to ensure that the Commission on Sustainable Development holds an organizational session early in 2003;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing proposals on the modalities of the future work of the Commission, taking into account the decisions contained in the Plan of Implementation;

7. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to take into full account the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in particular the decisions taken on the institutional framework for sustainable development reflected in chapter X of the Plan of Implementation, in the ongoing process of reform of the United Nations;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth and subsequent sessions an item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development".

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.39

General Assembly

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14 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/225 of 9 April 1996 and 53/201 of 15 December 1998 and 56/213 of 21 December 2001, on public administration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/45 of 20 December 2001,

Stressing the need for capacity-building initiatives aimed at institution-building, human resources development, strengthening financial management and in harnessing the power of information and technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[1]

2. *Reiterates* that efficient, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] and, in that context, stresses the need to strengthen national public sector administrative and managerial capacity-building, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. *Decides* that 23 June be designated United Nations Public Service Day, and encourages Member States to organize on that day special events to highlight the contribution of public service in the development process;

4. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the generous offer of the Kingdom of Morocco to host the forthcoming Global Forum, to be held at Marrakech in December 2002;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/57/262-E/2002/82.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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5. *Welcomes* the substantive support that the United Nations Secretariat is providing to the forthcoming Global Forum and requests that such support be extended to the future forums according to General Assembly resolution 56/213;

6. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the role that the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance performs in promoting information sharing and exchange of experience, and in building the capacities of developing countries to utilize information communication technologies for this purpose, and that particular emphasis be devoted to the exchange of experience related to the role of public administration in the implementation of the internationally agreed goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, in the manner he deems appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87
Environment and sustainable development

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventh special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it established the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/242 of 28 July 1999 and 56/193 of 21 December 2001 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-first session,

Taking into account the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development,[1] in particular, Chapter XI on an institutional framework for sustainable development,

Recalling relevant provisions of the Plan of Implementation, in particular paragraph 140 (d), in which the General Assembly was invited to consider, at its fifty-seventh session, the important but complex issue of establishing universal membership for the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme, adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Recognizing that the question of establishing the universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme requires a thorough analysis by the Member States and the United Nations system,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventh special session[2] as well as the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development,[1]

Underlining the unique role of the General Assembly, as the highest intergovernmental decision-making body of the United Nations, in giving consideration to the issue of establishing universal membership for the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme and, therefore, the need for the General Assembly to consider all its implications, including legal, political, institutional, financial and system-wide implications, before making such a decision,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, which should take into account, within its mandate, the development needs of developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventh special session;[2]

2. *Emphasizes* the need to implement the recommendations to strengthen the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the provision of capacity-building for and technology transfer to developing countries, as decided during the seventh special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as paragraph 137 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development;[1]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Open-ended Intergovernmental Group of Ministers or Their Representatives on International Environmental Governance for its report as endorsed by the Governing Council at its seventh special session;

4. *Takes note* of the agreement contained in the Plan of Implementation to fully implement the outcomes of decision I of the seventh special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on international environmental governance;

5. *Invites* Member States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as multilateral environmental agreements to submit their written comments on the issue of establishing universal membership for the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, including its legal, political, institutional, financial and system-wide implications, to the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of those views, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to further consider at its fifty-eighth session the issue of establishing universal membership for the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit a report on the implementation of other sections of decision I of the seventh special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/57/25).

section D, and in supporting the implementation of the General Assembly resolution 53/242, and reiterates its desire that the reports on the work of the Environment Management Group be made available to the Member States for its consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

8. *Notes* other decisions adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its seventh special session;

9. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme and, in this regard, underlines the continued need to increase United Nations regular budget funding for the cost of servicing the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in accordance with section B of decision I of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its seventh special session;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate, to continue to contribute to sustainable development programmes and the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels, bearing in mind paragraph 127 of the Plan of Implementation;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under constant review, to make further proposals towards strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi and to increase support to the United Nations Office at Nairobi to the levels of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations Office at Vienna.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87
Environment and sustainable development

Japan, Russian Federation and Tajikistan: draft resolution

Activities undertaken in preparation for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000 proclaiming 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater, and resolution 56/192 of 21 December 2001 on the status of preparations for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of Agenda 21[1] and decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixth session,[2] relating to freshwater, and, in particular, freshwater provisions in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] adopted in September 2002,

Welcoming and encouraging the partnerships related to freshwater announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming the Millennium development goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water[4] and the goal of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation,[5]

Recalling its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of international years,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 9* (E/1998/29).

[3] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 55/2, para. 19.

[5] See A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 2, annex, para. 25.

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Noting the efforts for the elaboration of the *World Water Development Report* and the preparations for the Third World Water Forum and the International Ministerial Conference, to be held in Japan in March 2003,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[6]

1. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken by Member States, the Secretariat, the lead agencies, in particular the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, and other organizations of the United Nations system that are engaged in work related to freshwater, as well as major groups, in preparation for the observance of the International Year of Freshwater, and encourages them to continue and expand their efforts;

2. *Encourages* all States, relevant international organizations and major groups to support activities related to the Year, inter alia, through voluntary contributions;

3. *Also encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and major groups to take advantage of the International Year of Freshwater to raise awareness of the strategic importance of freshwater resources for satisfying basic human needs and for health and food production and the preservation of ecosystems, as well as for economic and social development in general, and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels, and calls for high priority to be given to the serious freshwater problems facing many regions, especially in the developing countries;

4. *Further encourages* partnerships between Member States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, major groups and the private sector to sponsor and promote the International Year of Freshwater and projects, including the dissemination of messages, the production of educational material and projects in the field;

5. *Encourages* interested stakeholders, such as international organizations, major groups and others, to link their water-related activities to the International Year of Freshwater;

6. *Calls upon* Member States that have not already done so to create national committees or designate focal points in their respective countries to facilitate and promote activities related to the International Year at the local and national levels;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session an interim report on the activities undertaken for the International Year of Freshwater and to report on further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources.

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[6] A/57/132.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.42

General Assembly

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15 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/57/L.7

World Summit on the Information Society

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/183 of 21 December 2001,

Recalling also its plenary meeting devoted to information and communication technologies for development, held in New York from 17 to 18 June 2002,

Welcoming the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society undertaken at the national and regional levels, and encouraging all countries to intensify their work,

Welcoming also the regional conference held in Bamako from 25 to 30 May 2002, in the context of the preparatory process of the Summit,

Welcoming further the establishment of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee and encouraging Member States to support it in accomplishing its task,

Welcoming the convening of the first meeting of the intergovernmental preparatory committee, held in Geneva from 1 to 5 July 2002,

Welcoming also the decision of the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force to contribute actively to the preparatory process for the Summit and, to that end, to hold its next meeting in Geneva on 21 and 22 February 2003,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General containing the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,[1] submitted to

[1] A/57/71-E/2002/52 and Add.1.

the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, on the ongoing preparatory process for the Summit;

2. *Invites* the Member States concerned to participate actively in the regional conferences to be held under the auspices of the regional commissions in Bucharest in November 2002, in Santo Domingo in January 2003 and in Tokyo in January 2003;

3. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to contribute further to and actively participate in the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit and in the Summit itself, according to the modalities of participation established by the intergovernmental preparatory committee;

4. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations, including international and regional institutions, as well as the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, to further their cooperation in and support to the preparatory process of the Summit;

5. *Recommends* that the occasion of the World Summit on the Information Society be used for arranging events related to the Summit;

6. *Recommends* that, while addressing the whole range of relevant issues related to the information society, all actors involved adopt a coordinated approach to addressing the needs of all countries, including developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

7. *Requests* the International Telecommunication Union, in the context of its leading managerial role in the preparatory process of the Summit, in close cooperation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in coordination with other information offices of the United Nations system, to launch a public information campaign to raise global awareness of the Summit, within the existing resources and through voluntary contributions;

8. *Reiterates its call* to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparations for and the holding of the Summit, as well as to facilitate the effective participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the regional meetings to be held in the first half of 2003, the preparatory meetings to be held in 2003, and the Summit itself;

9. *Invites* countries to send representation at the highest political level to the Summit, which will be held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and in Tunis in 2005;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to inform all heads of State and Government about the importance of the forthcoming Summit;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to submit to the General Assembly for information, at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the preparations for the Summit.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.43

General Assembly

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18 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (c)
Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolution 56/199 of 21 December 2001 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Noting that most States and one regional economic integration organization have acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1]

Reaffirming that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and foremost overriding priorities of developing countries,

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risk from the adverse impacts of climate change,

Noting that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[2] has attracted 97 ratifications,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3

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Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[4]

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of India for hosting the eighth session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[5]

1. *Recalls* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol[1] to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[2] preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol thereto;

2. *Urges* Parties that have not already done so to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth session;

4. *Calls upon* all States parties to continue to take effective steps to implement their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

5. *Stresses* the importance of providing technical and financial assistance and capacity-building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with commitments under the Convention, including the Marrakesh Accords;[7]

6. *Emphasizes* that technology transfer should be strengthened, including through concrete projects and capacity-building in all relevant sectors, such as energy, transport, industry, health, agriculture, biodiversity, forestry and waste management. Technological advances should be promoted through research and development, economic diversification and strengthening of relevant regional, national and local institutions for sustainable development;

7. *Emphasizes also* that adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is of high priority for all countries. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable, especially the least developed countries and small island developing States. Adaptation requires urgent attention and action on the part of all countries. Effective and results-based measures should be supported for the development of approaches at all levels on vulnerability and adaptation, as well as capacity-building for the

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[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.02.__), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] See A/57/359.

[6] Resolution 55/2.

[7] See FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1.

integration of adaptation concerns into sustainable development strategies. The measures should include full implementation of existing commitments under the Convention and the Marrakesh Accords;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provision for the session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2004 -2005;

9. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report in a timely manner to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

10. *Invites also* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.44

General Assembly

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15 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 93
High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Ensuring effective support for sustained follow-up to the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, by which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus[1] as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the outcome of the Conference, measures taken as well as his proposals for ensuring effective secretariat support to the follow-up efforts to the Conference,

Stressing the importance of providing sustained follow-up within the United Nations system to the agreements and commitments reached at the Conference and ensuring effective secretariat support, in pursuance of paragraph 72 of the Monterrey Consensus, building on the innovative and participatory modalities and related coordination arrangements utilized in the preparations of the Conference,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, in which the Council, inter alia, decided to promote a coherent and integrated response on the part of the different departments, units, funds, programmes and specialized agencies, each in its specific area of competence,

Recalling also the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-second session, in which the Committee recommended that, following the endorsement of the Monterrey Consensus by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General prepare a proposal for a new subprogramme on financing for development under programme 7, Economic and social affairs, of the medium-term

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.198/11, chap. I, resolution I, annex.

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plan for the period 2002-2005, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session,[2]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] which includes proposals for ensuring effective secretariat support, and recommends that the General Assembly provide further guidance to ensure an effective and sustained follow-up to the Conference, with regard to both the intergovernmental process and secretariat support in the light of the approaches outlined in the report, and also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up efforts to the International Conference on Financing for Development,[4]

Considering measures taken and proposals made by Member States and by the Secretary-General in the current process aimed at strengthening the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* that the International Conference on Financing for Development constituted a new approach to development cooperation by the international community and that its implementation and follow-up should be given the highest priority and have a central place in the economic and social work of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as possible, a high-level, central and visible secretariat support structure within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat with a distinct function to provide effective and substantive secretariat support for the sustained follow-up within the United Nations system of the agreements and commitments reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, in line with his proposals set out in paragraph 48 of his report on the outcome of the Conference,[2] with collaboration from other agencies and institutional stakeholders;

3. *Decides* that the functions of the new secretariat support structure should be of an integrating, cross-cutting and holistic nature and should include, inter alia, the following:

(a) Serving as a focal point in the United Nations Secretariat for overall follow-up to the implementation of the International Conference on Financing for Development, including the required collaboration and interaction with the major institutional stakeholders, the regional commissions and development banks, as well as other relevant bodies;

(b) Providing secretariat support, which includes the preparation of multi-stakeholder reports and other documents, to the intergovernmental processes entrusted with the follow-up to the Monterrey Conference, including: (i) the annual special high-level meeting between the Economic and Social Council, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, and any other intergovernmental bodies, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Council support division; (ii) the General Assembly high-level dialogue on strengthening international cooperation for development through partnership which is being reconstituted;

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[2] *See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/57/16), para. 107.

[3] A/57/344.

[4] A/57/319.

(c) Supporting and facilitating the participation of non-institutional stakeholders (civil society and the business sector) in events related to the financing for development process;

(d) Following closely and, as appropriate, contributing to ongoing deliberations, both in United Nations and non-United Nations forums, on issues and policies related to the international economic, financial and development cooperation;

(e) Keeping under review and, as appropriate, supporting actions taken at the national, regional and international levels in follow-up to the Conference, as well as within the framework of international economic, financial and development cooperation in general;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take immediate measures to make the secretariat support structure operational as soon as possible and to accord priority to the following main tasks related to follow-up activities: (a) promoting coherence and an integrated approach within the United Nations to issues related to financing for development; (b) intensifying interactions with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, as well as with other institutional stakeholders; (c) continuing the involvement of other relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector; and (d) preparing inputs for consideration by the intergovernmental bodies concerned, particularly the high-level dialogue on strengthening international cooperation for development through partnership;

5. *Invites* Member States and all institutional stakeholders in the financing for development process to extend their full support to and cooperation with the new secretariat support structure in fulfilling its tasks, including, as appropriate and feasible, through the secondment of full-time officials;

5 bis. *Also invites* non-institutional stakeholders in the financing for development process to extend their full support to and cooperation with the new secretariat support structure in fulfilling its tasks;

6. *Decides* that the provisions of the present resolution should be implemented in the initial period, to the extent possible, by utilization of existing resources starting at the beginning of 2003, bearing in mind the proposals of the Secretary-General set out in paragraph 48 of his report on the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development[3] concerning the need to ensure broad inter-agency participation and close inter-agency collaboration, as well as by use of available extrabudgetary resources and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the regular programme of work of the General Assembly an item entitled "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development".

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.45

General Assembly

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18 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (a)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

Andorra, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Gabon, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Nicaragua, Panama, Sudan, Thailand: draft resolution

United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling chapter 36 of Agenda 21 on promoting education, public awareness and training, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992,[1]

Appreciating the contribution made by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development to the issue of education for sustainable development since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Welcoming the fact that the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, confirmed the importance of education for sustainable development and recommended that the General Assembly consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development starting in 2005,

Emphasizing that education is an indispensable element for achieving sustainable development,

1. *Decides* to proclaim the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2005 the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

2. *Designates* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency for the promotion of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and requests it to develop a draft international implementation scheme, clarifying its relationship with the existing educational

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

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processes, including education for all, in consultation with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, Governments, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, with a view to providing guidance for Governments to incorporate concrete measures to promote education for sustainable development in their respective national educational plan;

3. *Invites* Governments to include the necessary concrete measures to implement the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in their respective national educational plan by the year 2005, in accordance with the international implementation scheme to be prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development".

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.46

General Assembly

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18 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (c)
Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bruno van der Pluijm (Belgium), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/57/L.9

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds, 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international legal instrument against corruption, 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin and 56/186 of 21 December 2001 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin,

Deeply concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and civil ethics and jeopardize social, economic and political development, particularly when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,[1] which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority,

Underlining the fact that preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds is an important element in

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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the effective mobilization and allocation of resources for development in affected developing countries and in supporting their aims of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Emphasizing the responsibility of Governments to adopt policies at the national and international levels aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices, transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and facilitating the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and instruments of international and national laws and legislation for combating corruption, bribery and money laundering in international commercial transactions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin;[2]

2. *Encourages* all Governments to combat corruption, bribery, money laundering, the transfer of the illicitly acquired funds and assets and to work for the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin, after request and due process, and welcomes the actions at the national and international levels taken by some Governments in this regard;

3. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, whose terms of reference were adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/260 of 31 January 2002, and urges an early completion of those negotiations to allow for the adoption of the convention by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, and the celebration of the high-level political conference, to be held in Mexico by the end of 2003, for the purpose of signing the convention;

4. *Calls* for all efforts to promote good public and corporate governance at all levels, which is essential for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development worldwide;

5. *Also calls*, while recognizing the importance of national measures, for further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of efforts by Governments to prevent and address the transfer of funds of illicit origin, as well as to return such funds and assets to the countries of origin;

6. *Requests* the international community to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money laundering and the transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin, and to assist in the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on this matter at its fifty-eighth session;

8. *Decides* to keep the matter under review and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions".

[2] A/57/158.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.47

General Assembly

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18 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (c)
Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Georgia, Iceland, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

World Climate Change Conference

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging that change in the earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind,

Noting that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation,

Welcoming the ongoing work in the United Nations system on climate change, in particular within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which is the key instrument for addressing this global concern,

Referring to relevant decisions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[1] and to the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held at New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,

Recognizing with concern the findings of the third assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change[2] which confirms that significant cuts in global emissions will be necessary to meet the ultimate objective of the Framework Convention, and recognizing the ongoing consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the implications of the report,

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[1] See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (A/CONF.199/20).

[2] *Climate Change 2001* (Cambridge University Press, July 2001 and March 2002), 4 vols.

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Reaffirming the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] in which States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol[4] strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner,

Recognizing the need for strengthening scientific and technological capabilities and networks for the exchange of scientific data and information,

Stressing that the World Climate Change Conference will be supportive of the Framework Convention process,

Noting the importance of broad participation in this process by Governments, parliaments, international and national organizations, the scientific community, the private sector and other representatives of civil society,

1. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Russian Federation to convene the World Climate Change Conference at Moscow from 29 September to 3 October 2003 as a forum aimed at exchanging views among the scientific community, Governments, parliaments, international and national organizations, the private sector and other representatives of civil society and at facilitating the implementation of existing policies related to climate change;

2. *Encourages* Member States and relevant organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, as well as other international and national organizations, parliaments, the scientific community, the private sector and other representatives of civil society to participate actively in the Conference;

3. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Conference in order to increase awareness of the importance of international efforts to address climate change.

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[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (A/CONF.199/20), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.48

General Assembly

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18 November 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 90 (a)
Training and research: United Nations University

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University including resolution 55/206 of 20 December 2000,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University[1] and the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations University,[2]

Bearing in mind the importance of the intellectual contributions made by the University for the United Nations system, which tackles various global issues,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the voluntary contributions made by Governments and other public and private entities in support of the University,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the implementation of the "Strategic Plan, 2000: Advancing Knowledge for Human Security and Development", which lays out the broad programmatic orientations with special focus on the priority concerns of the United Nations and the need to bring together theory and practice in a global perspective, and requests the United Nations University to continue to attach importance to the priority agendas of the United Nations system;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the steps taken by the Council and the Rector of the University to promote the work and visibility of the University and to enhance and diversify its interaction with and contributions to the work of the United Nations, and encourages them to continue such efforts;

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/57/31).
[2] A/57/589.

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3. *Compliments* the University on its success to date towards creating a critical mass of viable research and training centres and programmes around the world, focused in particular on meeting the urgent needs and concerns of developing countries;

4. *Welcomes* the increasing importance being attached by the University to capacity development, particularly in developing countries;

5. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the broadening participation in the joint initiative by the University and the United Nations Office at Geneva to convene a yearly research and policy dialogue that is thematically focused and involves the United Nations system and other entities engaged in policy research and analysis;

6. *Welcomes* the increasing number of offers for new collaborative arrangements with the University, which contributes to broadening and enhancing of academic networking, as a sign of its success and enhanced profile;

7. *Encourages* the University to implement the Secretary-General's suggestion on innovative measures to improve interaction and communication between the University and other United Nations entities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage other bodies of the United Nations system to utilize more fully the capacity of the University for mobilizing a worldwide network of applied policy researchers to assist the Organization, through research and capacity development, in resolving the pressing global problems of the day;

9. *Emphasizes* the continuing need to ensure efficiency and cost-effectiveness in conducting the activities of the University;

10. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, including its research and training centres and programmes, in particular to its Endowment Fund, as a means of consolidating the distinctive identity of the University in the United Nations system and the international scientific community;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "United Nations University".

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.49

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 86
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Andorra, Argentina, Bhutan, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Peru, South Africa and Switzerland: draft resolution

International Year of Mountains, 2002

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998, in which it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains,

Recalling also its resolution 55/189 of 20 December 2000,

Recognizing chapter 13 of Agenda 21[1] and all relevant paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] in particular paragraph 40 thereof, as the overall policy frameworks for sustainable mountain development,

Recognizing also the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions, launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development with the committed support of twenty-nine countries, sixteen intergovernmental organizations and sixteen organizations from the major groups, as a very promising approach to addressing the various interrelated dimensions of sustainable mountain development,

Taking note of the Bishkek Mountain Platform, the outcome document of the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, held in Bishkek from 28 October to 1 November 2002, which was the concluding event of the International Year of Mountains,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (A/CONF.199/20), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report transmitted by the Secretary-General on the International Year of Mountains, 2002;[3]

2. *Welcomes* the success achieved during the International Year of Mountains, which catalysed a strengthened interest for sustainable development and poverty eradication in mountain regions at all levels from the global, regional and subregional levels, at which nine major international meetings were held, in Bhutan, Ecuador, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Peru and Switzerland, to the national and local levels, at which innumerable activities and initiatives were undertaken, and recommends that the experience gained during the Year be valued in the context of an appropriate follow-up;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the constructive role played by the national committees for the International Year of Mountains established in seventy-four countries, as well as the commitment demonstrated by thousands of individuals, civil society and academic institutions, intergovernmental bodies and Governments;

4. *Also notes with appreciation* the efficient discharge by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of its role as the task manager for the International Year of Mountains, as well as the valuable contributions made by the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund;

5. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and all relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations and the private sector, to provide support, including through voluntary financial contributions, to local, national and international programmes and projects resulting from the International Year of Mountains;

6. *Invites* all interested parties to consider joining the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions;

7. *Notes* that a consultative process is to be initiated with all stakeholders in the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions, in particular donor countries, with a view to determining the best options for further assisting all stakeholders in the implementation of the Partnership, including through the establishment of a secretariat hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and financed through existing resources and additional voluntary contributions;

8. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to continue their constructive collaboration in the context of the follow-up to the International Year of Mountains, taking into account the inter-agency working group on mountains and references made in this regard in section 6 of the Bishkek Mountain Platform, with a view to further promoting and implementing sustainable mountain development;

9. *Underlines* that mountains provide freshwater for more than one half of humanity and, in this connection, encourages the highest possible synergy between the follow-up to the International Year of Mountains and the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, including in the domain of freshwater conservation;

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[3] A/57/188.

10. *Decides* to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003, and encourages the international community to organize on this day events at all levels to highlight the importance of sustainable mountain development;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the achievements of the International Year of Mountains, with a special focus on lessons learned and on policy recommendations for sustainable mountain development, under the sub-item entitled "Sustainable mountain development" of the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.50

General Assembly

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20 November 2002

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Fifth-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 90 (b) and 112

Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/57/L.35

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Summary

Under the terms of draft resolution A/C.2/57/L.35, the General Assembly would decide that in order for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to play its role in training and research activities effectively, the United Nations will assume the burden of the rental and maintenance costs for the Institute, and that the general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Institute, it being understood that the space occupied by the Institute is provided by the United Nations free of rent and maintenance charges.

In order for the regular budget of the United Nations to assume, beginning in 2003, the rental and maintenance costs of UNITAR, the General Assembly would need to make budgetary provision for the costs involved in the amount of $152,693 to cover 2003 requirements in the context of operation of the contingency fund. An additional biennial appropriation of $305,400 would be also required under the regular budget of the United Nations in future bienniums. If the General Assembly were to approve free rent and maintenance for UNITAR, it would also be necessary to amend the text of article VIII, paragraph 13, of the statute of the Institute.

02-70297 (E) 201102

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I. Introduction

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/57/L.35, the General Assembly would:

(a) Stress the limited capacity of the Institute to pay its rental rates and administrative costs as a result of decreased funding, as well as the need to ensure that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research is treated in a manner similar to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;

(b) Decide that in order for the Institute to play its role in training and research activities effectively, the United Nations will assume the rental and maintenance cost burden of the Institute;

(c) Decide also that the general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the Institute, it being understood that the space occupied by the Institute is provided by the United Nations free of rent and maintenance charges.

II. Background

2. In its resolution 56/208 of 21 December 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to clarify why the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) did not benefit from rental rates and maintenance costs similar to those enjoyed by other organizations affiliated with the United Nations, such as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and further requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals on how to waive or reduce the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to UNITAR and to report thereon at its fifty-seventh session, including details on the status of contributions to, and the financial situation of UNITAR, as well as on the use of its services by Member States.

3. The detailed information regarding rental and maintenance costs charged to UNITAR, status of contributions and the financial situation, and related proposals are contained in the report of the Secretary-General on UNITAR (A/57/479). As stated in the report, the analysis of the financial situation of UNITAR showed that the Institute was in a position to continue paying for rent and maintenance from its own resources, as it had successfully done for the period 1994-1998, and the Secretary-General was not in a position to propose the complete waiver of the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to UNITAR without the express decision of the General Assembly.

4. The comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the report of the Secretary-General are contained in its report on UNITAR (A/57/7/Add.15). The Advisory Committee noted that UNITAR had been able to continue its existing activities with no deficit and to expand its activities, operating exclusively on voluntary contributions and special purpose grants.

5. The information on the use of the services of the Institute by Member States was provided in the report of the Secretary-General (A/57/577) and in the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR (A/57/14). Both reports emphasized that the

General Fund of the Institute barely covered the training programmes conducted in Geneva, Nairobi, New York and Vienna and that that situation unfortunately prevented the Institute from answering the numerous requests for training and capacity-building from developing countries and countries in transition. It will be recalled in this connection that the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/197 of 11 December 1987, established that training programmes designed and conducted by the Institute for other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies should not result in any financial obligations for the General Fund and should be carried out on a fully reimbursable basis, and that training for economic and social development and any other training activities should be funded from special purpose grants.

III. Arrangements regarding rental rates and maintenance costs for UNRISD and UNITAR

6. In operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would stress the need to ensure that UNITAR is treated in a similar manner as UNRISD. The arrangements regarding rental rates and maintenance costs for both institutes are described in paragraphs 13 to 15 and 18 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/57/479), and are summarized below.

7. UNRISD currently occupies 508.5 square metres in the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Under the terms of reference of paragraph 6 of Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/126 of 1 August 1963, the Institute is accommodated free of charge, but if special premises have to be obtained for the Institute, it would pay the rent from its budget. In addition, in the light of its difficult financial situation, UNRISD pays for programme support at the reduced rate of 8 per cent.

8. UNITAR occupies office space in both New York and Geneva. The UNITAR liaison office in New York occupies 1,098 sq ft of office space in the DC-1 building and is charged by the United Nations for rent and maintenance at the prevailing commercial rate, which the United Nations has to pay for rented space. In the current biennium the annual rental and maintenance charges in respect of UNITAR amount to US$ 64,782.

9. In Geneva, prior to September 2002, UNITAR occupied 842.7 sq m in the Environment Centre building, for which it paid annual rent and maintenance fees ($40,700) and electricity ($7,000) to the Fondation Immobilière pour Organisations Internationales (FIPOI), which manages the building. In accordance with the terms of a new lease agreement, as from 1 September 2002, the rented space increased by 80.6 sq m to a total of 923.3 sq m and the annual rent and maintenance fee and payment for electricity increased by $6,211 to a total of $53,911 annually. Additionally, UNITAR is supposed to reimburse the United Nations Office at Geneva annually the costs of cleaning (about $14,000) and messenger/security/shuttle services (about $20,000). The total costs therefore attributable to office space for UNITAR in Geneva amount to $87,911 per annum.

10. Based on the above, the total annual requirements of UNITAR for its space in New York and Geneva amount to $152,693, or approximately $305,400 per biennium, which UNITAR has to pay from its own budget. It will be recalled in this connection that in paragraph 3 of its resolution 47/227 of 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided that, as at 1 January 1993, the funding of all the administrative

budget and the training programmes of the Institute should be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special purpose grants and executing agency overheads.

IV. Indication of additional requirements and administrative and financial arrangements

11. As indicated above, the total annual requirements attributable to the office space for UNITAR in New York and Geneva amount to $152,693 (or approximately $305,400 per biennium). The treatment of UNITAR in a manner similar to UNRISD, as stressed in operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/57/L.35, would involve the United Nations regular budget assuming the burden of the rental and maintenance costs for UNITAR beginning in 2003, while at the same time instituting an arrangement whereby the Institute would reimburse the United Nations for administrative support provided. This means that the Institute would be required to reimburse administrative support provided by the United Nations at the rate of 8 per cent of its General Fund expenditures. Basing this on 2002 estimated expenditures of $913,500, the support cost reimbursement would amount to $73,080. The annual charges for rent and maintenance costs of $152,693 (or approximately $305,400 per biennium) in New York and Geneva would be covered in full from the United Nations regular budget, while the UNITAR support cost reimbursement of $73,080 would be utilized to offset the costs of administrative services, including payroll, financial, accounting, budgeting and personnel support, mail, pouch, etc., currently provided to UNITAR by the United Nations free of charge.

12. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/57/L.35, it is estimated that an additional appropriation of $152,693 would be required under section 27, Management and central support services, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 in order for the United Nations regular budget to assume, beginning in 2003, the rental and maintenance cost burden and other administrative support costs charged to the Institute by the United Nations in Geneva and New York for 2003. In future budgets, an amount of $305,400 would be required biennially for this purpose. The General Assembly would also override the provisions of paragraph 3 of its resolution 47/227, by which it decided that from 1 January 1993, the funding of all the administrative budget and training programmes of the Institute should be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special purpose grants and executing agency overheads.

13. Under operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, paragraph 13 of article VIII of the statute of UNITAR would be amended to include a provision that the Institute would be provided with reasonable space by the United Nations free of rent and maintenance charges, which would read as follows:

> "The general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, it being understood that the space occupied by the Institute is provided by the United Nations free of rent and maintenance charges."

V. Potential for absorption during the 2002-2003 biennium

14. As there are no resources under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 available to cover the rental and maintenance costs of the Institute in 2003, it would be necessary for the amount of $152,693 to be provided through additional appropriations by the General Assembly.

VI. Contingency fund

15. It will be recalled that under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from the legislative mandates not provided for in the approved programme budget. Under that procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources that are available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through the redeployment of resources available from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities would have to be deferred to a later biennium.

16. Under the procedure for the operation of the contingency fund outlined in part C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/211, the Secretary-General would, in his consolidated statement of all revised estimates and statements of programme budget implications, make proposals for revising the total amount so that it would not exceed the available balance. In so doing, the Secretary-General would be guided by the indications of alternatives included in each statement of programme budget implications and in each proposal for revised estimates. The respective legislative bodies should take action on such alternatives at the time they adopt the decision or resolution in question.

VII. Summary

17. **Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution stipulating that the Institute should be provided with office space by the United Nations free of rent and maintenance charges, an additional provision of $152,693 would be required over and above the resources proposed under section 27, Management and central support services, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. This provision would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require an increase in appropriations for the biennium 2002-2003. In future budgets, the amount of $305,400 would be required biennially for this purpose.**

18. **Paragraph 13 of article VIII of the statute of UNITAR would be amended to read:**

> **"The general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, it being understood that the space occupied by the Institute is provided by the United Nations free of rent and maintenance charges."**